OHIO CULTIVATOR.

A Semi-Monthly Journal of Agriculture and Horticulture.

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THE OHIO CULTIVATOR,

A SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, DOMESTIC AND RURAL ECONOMY.

M. B. BATEHAM, EDITOR.

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In reply to several postmasters who have signified a wish to have the Cultivator sent them for services in remitting, &c., we now state that all who send or have sent 12 names or more with the payments, will be entitled to a copy if they desire it.

☞ AGENTS WANTED.—Several young men, of energy and good address, may find profitable employment as travelling agents for this paper—good references required.

FARMERS' GARDENS.

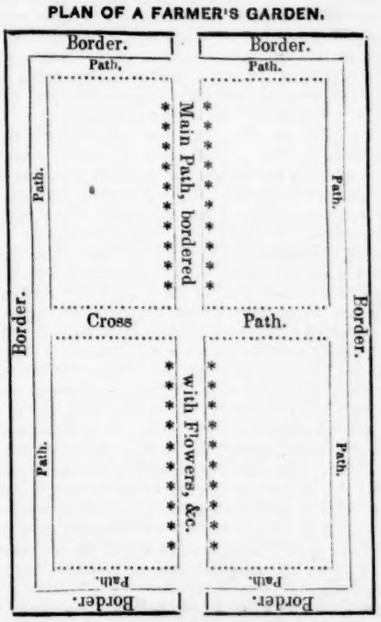
In no respect do farmers overlook their true interests, and disregard the welfare of their families, so much as in neglecting to provide a good garden—one that will furnish a constant supply of wholesome vegetables and fruits for the table, and shrubs and flowers to gratify the eye and render *home* more pleasing to those who ought to find it the most delightful spot on earth.

But we shall be met with the stale and heartless objection, that such a garden requires too much *expense* and *labor*, and that it will not bring the *dollars* like the wheat or pork which is sold in the market. Shame upon such grovelling sentiments! Is a little money of more consequence than the physical and *moral* health of your family! In what way can the same amount of labor and expense afford as much real benefit and lasting happiness? It would be easy to show that, even as a matter of *dollars and cents*, a good garden affords greater *profits* in return for capital and labor than any other department of the farm.

Many farmers greatly overrate the amount of labor requisite for the management of a garden; and some who have attempted it, have not managed rightly in the outset, so as to economise labor. Farmers wish to use the *plow* in their gardens, without much obstruction from bushes and flowers, and they need occasionally to go in with a cart or waggon, with manure, &c.; this they think cannot be done in such a garden as we would recommend. Now this is a great mistake. A little contrivance and forethought at first, in laying out and planting the grounds, as we shall show directly, will enable farmers to obtain these facilities without the dreaded obstacles.

The diagram below will best illustrate the plan which we would recommend. It can be adapted to almost all sizes and situations, with such modifications as will suggest themselves to any man of ordinary intelligence.

PLAN OF A FARMER'S GARDEN.



Suppose the above plan to represent one acre of ground in the form of an oblong square; with a good fence around it, a gateway in the middle of each end fence, and a pathway, or road, running directly through, from one gateway to the other. Next to the fence, on all sides, is a border, 6 or 8 feet wide, on which to grow small fruits, as Strawberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Currants, &c., also, Grapes and larger fruits, if desired, together with such garden vegetables as are perennials, like Asparagu sand Rhubarb, and young plants, salads, herbs, &c. Next to this border is a pathway, entirely around, 4 or 5 feet wide—thus leaving the central portion of the ground in two large, long divisions or lands, free from obstructions, so that it can be readily plowed. One of these divisions should be plowed early, say in March or April, for early crops, and the other about a month later for such as require late planting. When the ground is plowed and harrowed smooth, a cross path or two can be made, as shown by the dotted lines. These need not be made with as much care as the others, inasmuch as they will be plowed up every year.

The central or main path, should be 7 or 8 feet wide, so as to allow room for a wagon to pass along it; and one or both of the gateways of the same width. If gravel can be readily obtained, it will be a great saving of expense, and addition to comfort, to make this central path of gravel; (with a layer of loose stones beneath, to keep it firm and dry.) On each side of this pathway (and also, along the end or side fence nearest the house) should be flowering plants and shrubs, with occasional fruit trees, or grapevines, as shown by the stars (*) in the diagram. These will not interfere with the plow, nor occupy much space. An *arbor*, of a circular or octagon form, can be made, if desired, where the paths intersect in the centre, or any other part of the garden.

Great pains should be taken at first to plow the ground *very deep*, and manure it well, if not already rich; also to drain it thoroughly, if inclined to moisture. Want of attention to these points has prevented many from having a productive garden, where sufficient labor had been bestowed in other respects.

☞ Now, farmers, go to work at once, and fence off and prepare a garden according to these directions, and in our next we will give some advice about planting fruit trees, sowing seeds of vegetables, &c. Our space will not permit us to do this now, as we intended. See some hints in our last number.

Agricultural Meeting at the State House.

TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 4.

Hon. B. SUMMERS, of Erie, in the Chair. Subject for discussion—the Wheat Crop, its Culture, Diseases, &c.

Mr. BATEHAM, Editor of the Ohio Cultivator, opened the discussion by some remarks upon the amount and importance of the wheat crop of Ohio; and gave statistics to show that the amount of this great source of our wealth and prosperity, has *decreased materially for the last four years*, while there has not been a corresponding increase of other surplus productions. (This was afterwards corroborated by the statements of members present.) He then spoke of the several causes which were assigned by farmers for this decrease; and from the examples of an opposite nature in New York and other States, as well as from his knowledge of the circumstances in this State, gave it as his decided conviction that the causes were mainly, if not wholly, attributable to the defective system of cultivation, and want of scientific knowledge among farmers, rather than to the weather or other circumstances beyond man's control.

Mr. B. stated that, according to the testimony of Mr. Colman and other well known writers, the wheat crop in England had been wonderfully increased within a few years past, by the adoption of improved modes of culture; so that it is no uncommon thing to grow from 50 to 60, or even 70 bushels per acre; and in western New York there had also been a very manifest improvement in the acreable product of this crop within two or three years past, especially among the more intelligent, reading class of farmers; and crops of 40 to 50 bushels per acre were often produced. This is also the case in some parts of the eastern shore of Maryland, and in Virginia, where an improved system of culture has been adopted; and as evidence that the falling off is not attributable to warmth of climate, it may be seen from Ellsworth's Reports that the wheat crop of Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia and Tennessee has increased, while that of Ohio has diminished.

Mr. B. then spoke of the indebtedness of the State, and the difficulty with which many farmers were enabled to meet their taxes and other expenses, owing to scanty crops and small returns for their labor, and of the indispensable necessity that more efforts should be made for the diffusion of information, and awakening a spirit of improvement among the farmers of Ohio, both by legislative enactments and individual influence; that a State Board of Agriculture should be organized, county societies encouraged, and surveys instituted; that farmers should learn by the science of agricultural chemistry what particular elements composed the crops they desire to produce, and whether these elements exist in sufficient quantities in their soil, and if not, how to apply them; the nature and causes of the diseases and other casualties that oppose their success, and the means of preventing them, &c.

Mr. BALDWIN, of Clinton, hoped there would be perfect freedom exercised in this discussion, and had no doubt that much benefit would result therefrom. Farmers were entirely *too modest* on most occasions. With regard to the wheat crop, in his portion of the State, he could not give a very favorable account. It was not a first rate wheat region, though a good deal of land is every year devoted to that crop. In 1839 the wheat crop was good, but had fallen off every year since

—causes of this, various; the first is, poor farming —this is evident from the fact that some farmers get much better crops than others on land naturally alike. Second, injury from the winter, the soil heaves badly by frost, and exposes the roots so as to kill the plants. Third, the fly is very troublesome, especially when the grain is sown early, and if it is sown late it is liable to be destroyed by the fourth evil, the *rust*. The best time for sowing seemed to be from the 20th of September, to the 10th of October. More acres were sown than formerly in his county, but the product not as great. Average yield, not over 10 to 12 bushels per acre, the past 3 or 4 years.

Mr. SUMMERS, of Erie, said his district, 10 or 12 years ago, did not produce enough wheat for the consumption of the inhabitants, and it was thought that the land was unsuited for this crop; but, by an improved method of culture, with the use of clover and plaster, large crops of wheat are produced, and now, great quantities are exported. Plaster of good quality is found near Sandusky, and costs only 3,50 to $5,00 per ton. Wheat is mostly produced on the lighter soils—oak and chestnut ridges. The product with good farming, is from 20 to 25 bushels per acre. The crop is liable to injury from the fly, especially on sandy soils, and when sown early; if sown late there is danger from rust. The latter evil is worst on rich lands. Sown from 25th Sept. to 10th Oct. crops of '43 and '44 were light—average yield in that region, the past two years, 10 or 12 bushels per acre. A new kind, called Illinois wheat, is 10 days earlier than the common—and does not rust. Some farmers sow wheat every other year, and others once in three years, with clover—the former class commonly plow the land but once, turning in the clover deeply, just before sowing. This practice is very successful on gravelly and sandy soils, where the clover can be turned in clean, and is much less expensive than summer-fallowing.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Butler, comes from a corn and pork region. Farmers in the Miami Valley raise three varieties of wheat. The Blue stem or Wabash, is a late variety, and is proof against the fly, though sometimes liable to rust. The straw is very hard and strong; grain hard to thrash, but very plump and handsome. The Alabama wheat is very early and does not rust—harvest it in June. The Red Chaff Bearded wheat is most productive when uninjured, and, he thinks, the best, all things considered. Several modes of putting in wheat in his county. Many farmers plant an early variety of corn and "hog it down" as soon as ripe, then plow and sow with wheat. Some use clover, let it lie two years, then plow it under in the fall, plant corn in the spring, and follow with wheat—others summer-fallow for wheat. Moist land should be plowed in 8 feet lands, so as to have it well drained, and allow air to circulate along the furrows. Approves of plowing when dry—once plowed part of a field when very dry and hard, and left the remainder till after a rain, and the crop was much the best on the part plowed dry. He once had a ditch cut through a field, just before it was sown to wheat, and the grain was very healthy, plump and free from rust along the sides of the ditch, while the rest of the field was badly rusted; this he thought was owing to the free circulation of air along the open space of the ditch.

Mr. BATEHAM related a case, where a field was injured by rust, but certain spots were bright and healthy, and on inquiring it was found that large stones had been dug out in those spots, thus stirring the earth to a greater depth than usual, and bringing up soil that had not been exhausted of its fertilizing elements by constant cropping; and this he had no doubt was the true explanation in the case of friend Anderson just stated. The earth thrown out in forming the ditch gave fertility to the soil and health to the grain along the sides. Hence might be seen the advantage of plowing to a greater depth than usual, especially on lands that have been long cultivated.

Mr. MYERS, of Richland. Great variety of soil in his county. Raised much wheat. Part of the land is flat and moist, other parts rolling and dry. His own farm is flat, but produces good crops of wheat when rightly managed. Commonly summer-fallows—plows in June, again in September, leaves the land in narrow ridges, with open furrows between. Crop often much injured, some seasons by rust, also troubled with the wire worm. The highlands are best for wheat. Some years ago, it was a common practice to sow wheat after corn, but this is not often done by good farmers now. Clover is more used and found of great advantage. Wheat crop is increasing with good farmer's; some raise 30 to 35 bushels per acre in good seasons. Mr. Carter and Mr. Hubbard of Ashland have done this. The best farmers sow more seed per acre than formerly—used to sow 1 bushel, now use 5 to 6 pecks. Sow clover with each wheat crop; let it lie from one to three years.

Mr. ROUDEBUSH, of Clermont. Soil similar to that of Clinton and Butler—part bottom and part highland. Corn is the principal crop, but raise considerable wheat. More injury was done to the wheat crop by freezing on upland than the bottoms, but the latter are more subject to the rust. Has noticed that wheat rusts the worst when a fog is seen in the valleys in the morning, just before the grain ripens. On the best wheat lands, the sowing is done about the 20th to the last of September. When sown early, it stands the winter best, and is less liable to rust. Has tried 5 or 6 different kinds of wheat; prefers the Red Chaff Bearded—it is least liable to rust. Average crop not over 10 or 12 bu. per acre, taking one season with another—15 bushels is considered a good yield; has known 25 to 30, produced. Last year the average was not over 7 bu. Many farmers sow too many acres, and consequently only half cultivate the land. If put in well, the crop is good. Clover commonly makes the soil too loose, in his county, so that the injury from frezing is increased. On the bottom lands, wheat is commonly sowed among the standing corn, and covered with a shovel-plow; on uplands it is sown after corn is either cut off or "hogged down." The land is in wheat once in about three years. This crop is not as good now as it was 10 or 15 years ago.

Mr. KINGSBURY, of Stark, believed his was admitted to be the best wheat county in the State. The soil varies in character; the best wheat land is on the hills or the oak plains, and is a sandy or gravelly loam. This, *when farmed*, produces 25 to 30 bushels per acre. He plows in June, clover a foot high, as deep as possible. Just before harvest harrows it flat, and after harvest plow again, deep as possible. Before sowing, harrow smooth and strike out lands 16 feet wide—sow about the 10th to 20th of September, and plow in the seed of moderate depth, dividing the lands into 8 feet ridges, leaving open furrows between. Last season he cut over 30 bushels per acre, (weighing 63 lbs. per bush.) Early in March; the wheat being forward, and looking very green and fine, he turned in a flock of sheep and let them remain a whole month (till 10th of April,) when they had eat the plants all off, and the field looked so bare that his neighbors said he had destroyed his crop. This was done mainly to avoid the fly. Some farmers in Stark county sow wheat after oats, and if 10 or 15 loads of good manure are applied to the land, a fair crop is obtained. Others sow after corn, but the crop is commonly light. He thinks the most esential requisites are deep plowing, early sowing, plenty of seed, and thorough draining. He sows 1 1-2 bushels of seed per acre. Thinks liability to rust depends more on tillage than soil or season. Manure does not increase the danger of rust. He sows clover on all his wheat, and generally the land in wheat every third year. Thinks the average yield in his county is nearly 20 bushels. The number of acres has increased for several years past, but not the aggregate product.

NOTE.—Owing to want of space, we have been compelled to omit much that was said in this interesting discussion; but we have given the most important portions, and have no doubt that the information afforded, will prove of value to many of our readers.

The minutes of the second meeting of this kind—discussing the subject of Indian Corn and Pork making, will be given in our next.—ED.

☞Feed the earth, and she will feed you; act liberally towards her, and she will liberally reward you. It is vain to try to cheat her. If you give her little, you need not look for much; she will yield but little.

Culture of Corn in Drills.--Planting Machines.

MR. BATEHAM:—A neighbor and friend of mine called upon me to act as his amanuensis; and he has dictated to me the following communication for your paper, which I have the pleasure to transmit to you at his request.

Truly your friend,
D. LAPHAM.

Mount Tabor, Feb. 1845.

Mr. Editor:—I am an old hard-fisted farmer, and I can also blow the bellows and run the jointer; but I have had little practice in using the "grey goose quill." I want to say a few words, however, in the columns of the Cultivator, on the subject of raising corn.

It is the common practice in this section of the State, to furrow the ground both ways, about 4 feet apart, and to drop the corn by hand at the intersection of the furrows. In this way it requires one horse and four hands to plant the corn: one to strike the furrows, one to drop and two to cover. In order that the dropping may proceed, as fast as the horse walks, and not delay those who cover, the dropper must be very busily engaged, and he cannot take pains in dropping either to place the hills in the furrows so as to line each way, or to regulate the number of grains in the hill. It is a necessary consequence of the manner in which it is done that the hills will generally contain too many grains, (which must be pulled out after the corn gets up,) and that the hills in one way will not be in straight rows, which makes it very difficult to plow and tend the corn in the direction of the crooked rows.

You are aware how inveterately most farmers will pursue their old habit, and how slowly the most obvious improvements are generally introduced amongst the farmers; and how difficult it is to convince them, that there is any better method than that which they were taught in early life, and have pursued from their youth up.

These prejudices, however, are fast fading away, and better practices are beginning to be introduced by the aid of an increased diffusion of science and intelligence amongst the farmers.

Among the many improvements which are now gradually coming into general use, is that of raising corn in drills, instead of the old method, in hills. It is very evident, that a greater quantity of corn can be raised on an acre in drills than by the common method; and this may result in two ways. When only the same number of stalks of corn are grown on an acre, it is evident that by distributing the stalks along the line of the drill, instead of crowding them together in hills, they can obtain more food from the soil, and they will be better exposed to the influence of the sun and atmosphere, and consequently will yield a greater crop. But it has been repeatedly proven by actual trial, that a greater number of stalks, and consequently more ears of corn can be raised on an acre by planting in drills than by the common method.

An acre planted in hills 4 feet apart, and 4 stalks in a hill, will have 2,722 hills, or 10,888 stalks; and if each stalk produces only one good ear on an average, and 100 of such ears make a half bushel of shelled corn, the produce of an acre will be 54 1-2 bushels.

An acre planted in drills 3 feet apart, and the stalks standing 6 inches apart in the rows, will have 29,040 stalks; and the produce of the acre, at the same rate as above will be 145 1-5 bushels.

An acre planted in drills of double rows, 6 inches apart, and the drills 3 feet 9 inches from centre to centre will have 30970 stalks; and the produce of the acre, at the same rates as above will be 154 7-8 bushels.

The above examples show most clearly by actual calculation, the great advantage there is in drilling over the old system, in the greater number of stalks, and increased quantity of corn, independent of the other advantages above stated, of more food and better exposure to the sun and air.

We will now see what has been done by actual experience, in raising corn by the drill system.

E. Cornell, Itheca, Tompkins county, New York, raised an acre of the variety, called brown corn, the produce of which, was 105 bushels 15

pounds. This corn was planted the first week in June; and a portion failing to come up, was replanted on the 12th of June. The rows were 3 feet apart, and hills 10 inches apart in the rows. —*From the transactions of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society. Quoted in Gen. Farmer, Vol. 5, page* 18, 1844.

Asa Williams, of the town of Barre, Orleans county, New York, raised a premium crop of corn, in the year 1843; the following extract is from his own statement. The land was "plowed twice—once each way, about the 6th day of May; about the 10th, planted furrows in rows about 2 feet apart, and hills about one foot apart in the row—three kernels in each hill. It was hoed three times, *making as little hill as possible*, and no cultivator or drag was used on it. The committee of the Agricultural Society came to the field and measured off one acre. They counted the rows in the acre, and then selected one row, which they deemed to be an average row. They then appointed a man to husk and shell it; the product was measured, and the crop on the acre from the product of this row, was estimated at *one hundred and fifty-seven bushels and thirty quarts*, by measure; and by weight, at 154 bushels, 21 pounds."—*Gen. Farmer, vol. V, page* 43, 1844.

B. Butler, Esq., of Chenango county, New York, raised 140 bushels of corn from one acre. The land was plowed but once, but this was done in the best manner. Rolled and harrowed with the furrow. The corn was planted on the 22 and 23d of May, in double drills 3 1-2 feet from centre to centre. The plants standing singly from 12 to 13 inches apart on the main drill.—*Gen. Farmer, vol. V, page* 43, 1844.

These examples are sufficient to show the correctness of the calculations made above, and the great advantage which the drill system possesses over the common method of planting in hills.—The drill system likewise presents another important advantage, by the facility with which its operations may be performed by means of labor-saving machinery.

This communication is intended as an introduction to another (should this be published) in which I propose to give a description of a planting machine, which I have been engaged this winter in constructing. This machine is constructed to drop and cover the corn, with a horse; dispensing with the labor of furrowing the ground, &c. I have also another portable machine calculated only for dropping the corn, by which one man is enabled to keep up with a horse, and drop the corn so as to row both ways with great exactness.

I shall have something to say, in my next, relative to the method of tending corn, when it is planted in drills.

Your friend, SENECA.

Agriculture as a Science---No. 3.

BY JOSEPH SULLIVANT.

We have said that all soils chiefly consist of sileceous sand, lime and clay, with certain other substances, in smaller proportions, but which were necessary to the growth of plants, for they will not continue to grow in any one of these earths alone; what these substances are we will shew hereafter.

If we dig down any where on the earth's surface, and through the superficial covering, we will at last come to the solid rock; finding that in reality the crust of our globe is composed of rocks overlaid with loose material, the outer or upper part of which constitutes our soil.

And if we observe the action of the weather upon any exposed surface of these rocks, the influence of heat, cold and moisture, of freezing and thawing, it will be found that they gradually crumble away, and so are covered with a thin coat of loose materials in which seeds vegetate and decay, adding their own remains to the mass, finally enabling the scanty soil to support a more luxuriant vegetation. Seeing this, must we not conclude that soils have been formed by the disintergration or decay of the rocks, and that the accumulation of soil is the slow and gradual result of the same cause. Although the three earths, lime, silex and alumina forms the basis and by far the largest bulk of all soils, yet the different proportions in which they are combined, forms a great variety of soils, and as this mechanical admixture greatly influences their physical condition, it will be well to notice some of their characteristic differences.

Sileceous or sandy soils are loose and porous in their texture, readily absorbing water that falls upon them in the form of rain, and as readily giving it out again by evaporation; but it has not the power of absorbing and retaining moisture from the atmosphere in any thing like the same degree, as aluminous or calcareous soils; so that in seasons of drought the crops growing upon them suffer from the want of moisture, and are scorched and dried up by the rays of the sun; and from the open texture of these soils, the vegetable matter they contain, and the manure that is applied is apt either to sink below the convenient reach of cultivation, or to be bleached out of them. Clay and marl would benefit such soils, by increasing their adhesiveness and power of absorbing and retaining moisture from the atmosphere.

Aluminous or clay soils, as we all know, are remarkable for the tenacity with which they retain water; they are generally stiff and hard to work; they are usually cold, especially when light colored, not so easily heated by the sun; and crops grown upon them do not come forward so rapidly as those grown upon a darker and warmer soil; but this soil is rendered cold, not so much from its color as from the quantity of water it contains, and from evaporation, of which cold is always produced.

Of two fields, the same in soil and exposure—alike in all respects, except that one retains more water than the other; the one having the least water in its soil will be the warmest, because the ground will absorb the warmth of the sun's rays, while in the other this heat will be expended in evaporations, or vaporising this water: hence, we may see the importance of draining, or cultivating this land in such a manner as at least to get rid of a portion of the water it contains, and thus obviate a difficulty inherent in such soils.

Admixture of sand and lime would improve this soil mechanically and chemically, and when sand and fine gravel lies near the surface, they should be thrown up and mixed with the soil by deep plowing.

Calcareous or lime soils are more adhesive in their texture, and absorb and retain more water than the sileceous, and less than the aluminous or clay soils. Vegetable matter readily decays in and combines with such soils—they are easily tilled—do not usually suffer much either from drought or too much moisture; and when properly combined with clay, constitute one of the most fertile soils.

Thus we see that these soils have different habits, if I may so speak, and therefore require different treatment and cultivation to develope their best capacities—for the mode that would be beneficial to one would be detrimental to another. In nature we find one kind of a plant or tree growing on a particular soil, and a different kind growing on a different soil. In practice we find that vegetable manure benefits one kind of land, and lime and plaster, or gypsum, another kind.—Well, there is a reason for this difference: it is in the composition and different nature of your soil; and to enable you to detect the difference, to find out the principles upon which they depend, to apply the right sort of manure to your soil, to grow the crops best adapted to it, to cultivate it with the least misapplied labor, to make it yield its greatest product, you must *read*, and *think*, and *observe*; you must study the nature and habit of your own soil, make yourself well acquainted with its composition and constitution, and in this study you will derive important aid in every step of your progress, from geology and chemistry.

And, if after patient study and investigation, after long observation and reflection, you have arrived at certain invariable results in your operations, and instead of confining this knowledge to your own bosom, you should sit down and write a plain statement of your practice, and the reasons upon which it was founded, and send it to the Ohio Cultivator for publication and record, so that *its* thousands of readers could be benefitted by your experience; *this* would be the so much sneered at *book-farming*.

And pray what is all the knowledge we have derived in any way from those who have preceded us, but the recorded observations and experiences of many different individuals! J. S.

For the Ohio Cultivator.

The Orchard.

Mr. Bateham.—There is really no branch of agricultural economy more important, and, at the same time, generally more neglected in the western country, than the orchard. The abundant comfort which a good selection of fruit brings to a family, as well as the actual profit, richly repays for all the expense and trouble. I would now speak exclusively of good fruit; not the common seedlings and crabs, which are planted for orchards and permitted to grow, if they will, without culture, or care, or pruning. The large, luscious peach, that gladdens the eye and provokes the appetite at the very sight of it, is seldom found in central Ohio. Now and then, in a gentleman's garden, you will find a tree of some good fruit, but in the range of the farmer's care, you will seldom find a peach that deserves the name. I grow peaches in my garden, for instance, the Early York, Morrisiana Pound, Early Yellow Rareripe, Gross Mignon, &c. &c., one of which I would not give for a bushel of such as are usually brought to our markets.

Of Pears, we scarcely have any. The ravages of the blight has effectually deterred many of our horticulturists from cultivating this delicious fruit, whilst the curculio cuts off our plum crop.

But the apple is the great economical crop, when judiciously selected, planted and cultivated. In its selection, the farmer should have all its valuable purposes in view. Say he is planting an orchard of five acres, which at two rods apart each way, will require 200 trees. Now of these 200, ten varieties that will ripen before the first of October, beginning with the earliest, are quite sufficient. The proportion of those that are usually called "fall apples," ripening fully in October and November, should be pretty large; say nearly 100 or 90 trees. I recommend this arrangement, not for cider making, for there is little economy in making cider either for sale or use at this season. But I would have them expressly for fattening hogs. 100 such trees, after they have got into full bearing, will produce 1000 bushels of apples a year, which for feeding will be about equal to 400 bushels of corn. I wish to be understood distinctly. I speak only of choice fruit. The common crabs we usually find in our orchards, the hogs will not eat, and if they do they will benefit them but little. About 100 trees of good winter fruit will fill up the collection.—In selecting these trees, many objects should be kept in view. The good keeping, of fine flavor for the table, and for market. Of these a fair portion should be of that variety of winter sweet apples, which cook well, for baking, pies and sauce.

A few trees should be included of one kind for cider. Their fruit should be picked as carefully as any that are gathered for winter use, and put safely by, to be made up in the open weather of December or January. No rotten, or even bruised apples should go the cider mill, and before they are ground, they should be thoroughly washed, so that no filth or foreign matter should go into the cider. As soon as the liquor is expressed, it should be barrelled, and put into a warm cellar, when it will undergo its saccharine fermentation; when this is completed, it should be carefully racked off, leaving all the feculent matter in the barrel. If this is not done, the feculent matter, consisting of the pulpy fragments of the apples, will undergo decomposition, and impart to the liquor the unpleasant taste of rotten apples. If you now wish to make a nice, pleasant and valuable article filter the liquor through pulverised charcoal and sand, nothing but the pure liquor will pass off, leaving all the fecula behind. Now barrel it in good, sound, purified oak barrels and place it in a cellar where it will slowly undergo the vinous fermentation.

But to return to the orchard. It should always be planted on high ground, inclining to the west or north. Such an aspect is less affected by winter and spring frosts, than an eastern or a southern. When the trees are planted they should be put in with great care. A large hole dug, and filled up with the surface mould, incorporated with some well rotted manure, should be prepared for the young tree. When I say a large hole, I mean what I say. Three feet at least, in diameter—five or six is better. Nor should it be left so.—It must be cultivated. The soil around must be kept loose and open. For several years the ground may be cultivated with such crops as require after culture. Small grain never answers well in an orchard. The trees are injured by it.

The whole ground should be manured every year, to give the trees a vigorous growth. Pruning, judicious and yearly, must not be neglected. No branch, that will by its course or position ever require to be lopped off, should be permitted to attain more than one year in age. Your trees will then be kept healthy, for its sickens trees very much to cut off large branches.

After the trees begin to shade the ground pretty well, and come into full bearing, the culture of other crops in the orchard should cease; but not the culture of the trees. The ground should be plowed every few years—as often as once in every three—and either clover or orchard grass sown upon it.

The only stock permitted to run in the orchard, is swine. It should be the *hog pasture*. They will root the ground and clean it of the vermin, that collect around the roots of the grass, but what is of more importance, they pick up all the fallen fruit, which being stung by insects, becomes *wormy* and drops prematurely, and will thus destroy those pests of our fruit, which now threaten our whole crops of apples.

I have, in this arrangement, allotted five acres to apples; in the same enclosure I would add two more for other fruit. Say one acre to plums, pears, apricots, nectarines, quinces, and cherries; and another to peaches, which, properly arranged, will contain about two hundred trees more. Let your hogs have range throughout the seven acres. As autumn approaches they will wax fat, thrifty and lazy, and five bushels of corn to the head, will give you better pork, than 20 bushels will under the ordinary process of fattening.

I might very much enlarge upon every topic in this article, but enough for the present.

J. DILLE.

Newark, O., Feb. 1845.

Important to Pork Raisers.

In conversation with Mr. Duffield, at his celebrated pork and bacon *factory* in Cincinnati, a short time since, he informed us that an important change was taking place among some farmers of that region, in their mode of raising hogs. That there was an increasing demand in the eastern markets for pork and bacon from young hogs, and of thinner quality than formerly; and that farmers were beginning to learn that by selecting a good thrifty breed, and managing them properly, they can raise hogs of 200 to 250 lbs. weight at 9 or 10 months old, and at a saving of one third to one half the expense over the old system of wintering store hogs, and slaughtering them at 18 to 20 months old. To practice this system the pigs should come in winter or early in spring; and special care must be taken to have them *kept thriving during their whole lives;* for if they become stunted when young, it is impossible to recover them in time for slaughtering till the next year.

A CASE IN POINT—A THRIFTY PORKER.

Since writing the foregoing, we have received the following postcript to a letter from Harmer, Washington county, Ohio.

"I would state a fact in relation to a hog which was killed by Capt. Fearing of this town; it was only eight months old when slaughtered, and its weight was 282 lbs. This is considered something *extra* in this neighborhood—can it be beaten! J. W."

☞ CORN AND PORK MAKING discussion in our next.

Ohio Cultivator.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, MARCH 1, 1845.

CORRESPONDENTS will perceive that we are serving up their favor as fast as space will permit.—A number of valuable articles are still waiting a chance. Among them is an interesting letter just received from J. W. Gill, on silk. There will be room for these *and more too*, in our next.

Several communications have been received on the subject of blight in fruit trees, but they are mainly *theory* with few *facts*, and until writers turn their attention to observing *facts* without regard to theories, we have little hope of arriving at the truth in such matters. We shall take up the subject, however, before long.

A number of inquiries demanding our own investigation, are waiting. Among these is one in regard to the culture of *cranberries* in Ohio. If any of our readers have any experience in that business *in this State*, we should be glad to hear from them in regard to soil and culture.

"ALETHEA."—We have received a letter over this pretty name, for the Ladies' Department, requesting female correspondents to give practical instructions on the culture of flowers and management of door-yards, &c. We hope they will comply; if they don't we will spite them by doing it ourself.

PLANK ROADS.—Will some person furnish us statistics of the estimated cost of this kind of road, as is proposed to be constructed from Wooster to Cleveland. All the knowledge we possess on the subject is founded on experiments in pine forest districts in Canada.

THE WHEAT CROP in this portion of Ohio looks very promising, and we hear similar accounts from other parts of the State. The winter has been so remarkably mild, that wheat has grown during much of the time, and has now a fine green appearance. Many fields will be in danger of getting too forward, and we should think, had better be fed off with sheep, say the latter part of March. (Read the remarks of Mr. Kingsbury, in the report of the agricultural discussion in the State House, in another column of this number of the Cultivator.)

MORE FINE WOOL.—Mr. Robert E. Neil of this city, has left at our office ten specimens of wool from a flock of sheep belonging to Mr. John Baird, of Reynoldsburgh in this county. These sheep (or rather lambs,) were from the flock of the late Senator Sprague, near Wheeling, Virginia. The wool is very fine, and we judge them to be excellent sheep for this climate—apparently a cross between the Saxon and Merino breeds.

We have also received two specimens of fine merino wool in a letter, dated Granville, Ohio, but without signature. It states that sample No. 1, is from a buck that sheared last season 8¼ lbs. washed wool; he is from the flock of Abraham Miller, Esq., of Licking co. No 2, is from a ewe whose fleece weighed 5 lbs. of washed wool, and she raised a lamb; she is from the flock of Mr. Dany, near Marietta. (This specimen is very fine.)

"BELLFOUNDER."—We invite the attention of farmers in this region, to the advertisement of this horse on our last page. This was esteemed one of the best horses in the State of New York; and from his appearance, we should judge he is "as good as new." He is at the farm of Henry Brown, Esq., a little south of this city.

LIME, PLASTER, &c.—A subscriber inquires whether lime would be of advantage, (along with manure) to a yellow clay soil, intended for corn; and if so, what is the best mode of applying it. The land was plowed in the fall.

Will friend Lapham, or some one who can speak from experience or local observation, furnish an answer in time for our next number.—ED.

The price of plaster in Columbus, is at present $3 50 per barrel. It is only about $5,00 per ton in the neighborhood of Sandusky.

HORTICULTURE IN CINCINNATI.—We did intend to make some remarks on the gardens and nurseries; and evidences of improvement in horticulture, which we saw in the vicinity of Cincinnati on our late visit to that place; but inasmuch as it was an unfavorable season of the year, and our time did not permit us to visit all the establishments we should like to notice, we have concluded to defer the subject till we have an opportunity to view them in summer, and in a more leisure manner. In very many places, in and around the city, we saw evidences of an increased attention to horticulture and rural embellishments, which must add greatly to the health and pleasure of the inhabitants, as well as to the appearance of the city in summer. Much of this improvement may, no doubt, be attributed to the influence of their excellent Horticultural Society.

Acknowledgments,

To HENRY WATSON, for a copy of transactions of the Hartford co. Agricultural Society; to some Rochester friend for transactions of the Monroe county, Agricultural Society; to —— for Address of Mr. L. Goggin, before the New London Agricultural Society of Virginia, Nov. 15, 1844; to S. S. Jackson, Nurserymen and Florist, Cincinnati, for his new catalogue of plants, trees, &c; to Col. H. S. Randall, for pamphlets relating to sheep; to H. N. Hubbell, A. M., Superintendent of the Ohio Deaf and Dumb Asylum, for a copy of the Annual Report of that Institution; to several members of Congress for public documents.

SEEDS FROM THE PATENT OFFICE.—We again tender our thanks to Mr. ELLSWORTH for a valuable package of seeds, including about a dozen varieties. We see we shall have to start an experimental farm. Who will give us fifty acres of land near this city for that purpose? We know men who we believe could do this, and in the end make money by it!

Report of the Commissioner of Patents.

This invaluable report, which we have looked for with much interest, arrived just as our paper was preparing for the press. Mr. Ellsworth has our sincere thanks, and deserves the thanks of the whole nation for this important work. It is a volume of more than 500 pages, and full of valuable statistics and accounts of discoveries and improvements in agriculture, &c. We shall examine it shortly and notice it in our next.—Congress has shown its appreciation of the work by ordering nearly 50,000 extra copies to be printed.

The Legislature.

No final action has yet been had on either of the bills for the encouragment of Agriculture; though some of the members manifest the most favorable disposition, and inform us they still believe they will be passed. Well, if agriculture is among the *least important* interests of the people of Ohio, it is right that it should be considered among the *last!*

Numerous petitions have been sent in, since our last, for a State Board of Agriculture, a tax on dogs, to encourage wool growing, and a law for the protection of gardens, &c. No remonstrances have been offered against these projects and all parties seem to speak favorably of them; so there is no doubt but that the laws would be acceptable to the community.

Mr. SUMMERS, chairman of the committee on agriculture of the House, has made a good report on the subject of Agricultural Schools, which ought to be printed for general circulation. We may give a part in our next.

P. S. Since writing the foregoing, the Dog Bill has been killed in the House.

WESTERN RESERVE MAGAZINE OF AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.—We find in the Cleveland Herald a notice of a work to be published in that place, under the above title—the first number to appear previous to the first of April. It is to be under the editorial management ot Mr. F. .R Elliot and promises contributions from professors. St. John and Kirtland. From our knowledge of the editor and those interested with him, we have no doubt but that this will be a valuable magazine, especially in its horticultural department. Mr. Elliot is a very intelligent nurseymen, and as the organ of the Cleveland Horticultural Society, the paper will doubtless do much for the promotion of horticulture in that region. We heartily wish it may find circulation and influence throughout the whole state, till the great mass of the population of Ohio become imbued with the spirit of improvement. At the same time we cannot help thinking that Messrs. Elliot &C o., would accomplish more in the end for the cause which they aim to promote, by lending their talents and influence, in aid of the *Ohio Cultivator*; but of course we are somwhat selfish in this, and as we have every reason to be satisfied with our prospects, we say God speed to all whose efforts are calculated to do good.

LUCKY FELLOW!—Brother Hooper, in the February number of his Western Farmer and Gardener, speaking of the Ohio Cultivator, and some remarks in our first number, pleasantly observes that he shall try to obtain his half of the fifty thousand farmers in this State, who ought to take an agricultural paper; and to use our own words to him, we are quite welcome to the other half if we can get them. But the best of it all is—and here he has the advantage of us—he says he must do himself the justice to assert, that, as it regards means, in a private point of view, he is "*in an independent situation!*" Well, possibly some body in England may take a notion to die and leave *us* a legacy some day—who knows?

The Mustard Crop--again.

In referenee to the account of Mr. Parmelee's crop of mustard, as given in our third number, we have received a letter from Messrs. C. J. Fell and Brother, Philadelphia, who purchased the seed of Mr. Parmelee, stating that the practice in Holland and Germany is to *pull* the stalks instead of cutting them in harvesting the crop; (of course cultivators can practice whichever mode they find easiest and best,) also, that the best mode of getting rid of the trouble to which we alluded, from the growth of the plants in succeeding crops, is to stir the ground slightly in spring, and allow the crop to grow, say a foot or more high, then plow it under. It is used in this way in England, expressly for manure, and found highly beneficial to the land.

Procuring Seed.—We have been asked where seed can be obtained, of the true brown mustard. Our answer is, it had better be procured from Mr. Parmelee, or from the Messrs. Fell; as the greater portion of that found in this country is a spurious variety, (*Sinapsis arvensis*,) which is of little or no value. The seed of the true kind, (*Sinapsis niger*,) is somewhat larger, and more uniform in size and color than the other. We will endeavor to procure seed for any of our friends who may wish it, if ordered soon.—ED.

New York State Agricultural Society.

Officers elected for the year 1845.

B. P. Johnson, of Oneida, President.
James Lennox, of N. Y., Vice President.
Thomas L. Davies, of Dutchess, V. P.
E. P. Prentice, of Albany, V. P.
H. W. Doolittle, of Herkimer, V. P.
Benj. Enos, of Madison, V. P.
O. C. Crocker, of Broome, V. P.
Henry S. Randall, of Cortland, V. P.
Geo. W. Patterson, of Chatauque, V. P.
Daniel Lee, of Erie, Corresponding Secretary.
Luther Tucker, of Albany, Rec. Sec.
Thomas Hillhouse, of Albany, Treasurer.

☞ The next annual exhibition of the Society is to be held at UTICA.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Letter from a Buckeye Girl.

TO YOUNG BUCKEYE FARMERS.

Mr. EDITOR:—Observing in your new paper, that you have reserved some space for the special use of the ladies, I deem it a duty, as well as a privilege, to contribute my mite towards the general stock of instruction and encouragement which it is the object of your paper to afford to that important class of community for whose benefit it is particularly designed. I am not a farmer, nor a farmer's daughter, and therefore, am not as qualified as some others, to write upon matters relating to agriculture; but I cherish great respect for that noble occupation, and if I can say any thing that will have a tendency to inspire the farmers' sons and daughters of our land, with more of a laudable spirit of emulation and improvement—my highest object will be accomplished.

I wish especially, to persuade young farmers to cherish more just and elevated ideas respecting the character of their honorable calling.—The truly wise and great in all ages, have commended the occupation of the farmer, or honored it with their own example; and all must acknowledge that no employment has more salutary influence on the moral character, or physical constitution of man. It imparts health and cheerfulness to the spirits, and affords the most favorable opportunities and subjects for exciting lofty contemplation and religious emotions. A farmer is constantly surrounded by, and compelled to observe the beautiful and sublime operations of nature, and is thereby led to recognise and adore the wisdom and goodness of Nature's God, and feel deeply convinced that man is distined for a nobler state of existence.

Among the most enlightened nations of the earth, agriculture has even been honored with the highest rank among professions. A learned and noble Agriculturist and writer, in speaking on this subject, says, that the heathen Mythologists have made the happiness of the golden age consist in the enjoyment of rural pleasures; that in ancient Persia, an annual festival was celebrated, at which busbandmen were freely admitted to sit at the table with the King; and the emperor of China performs once every year, the ceremony of holding the plow; to show that no man should feel above being a farmer. The same writer in speaking of the Grecians says, they hold agriculture as the most honorable of all employments, and that in Rome, the highest praise that could be bestowed on a great man was to say, "he was a good farmer." Cincinnatus, when promoted Consul, was found working in the field, and many other Dictators and Consuls were alike taken from the plow. We also read that Seneca seemed to contemplate with glory, old Fabricus, who had achieved many triumphs, sitting by his fireside, and feeding upon the garden stuffs, which he himself had planted; and Scipio Africanus cultivated his fields with the same hands that had achieved the conquest of Carthage, and of Spain.

Go on farmers, both old and young, in the laudable pursuit in which you are engaged.—Never put your hand to the plow and look back. And to the farmer's wives and daughters, I would say, you too have a part to perform, more honorable and dignified than Queens and Princesses. You have also, an example set you by the Greek and Roman matrons, that honored their sex by great examples of industry, economy and prudence. The work of Penelope, wife of Ulysses shows the industry and employment even of the women of great quality in those times: a shame to those of the present age, who deem honest labor a disgrace. And Cornelia, sister of Scipio, a noble and esteemed personage of her time, was noted for her prudence and industry, passing her time in humble employments, and making her children her greatest ornaments.—Hear this, ye farmer's wives of Ohio! your sons may become the greatest ornaments of society by diligence and study in their noble profession.—Teach them that toil is honorable, by precept and practice, and that in no way can they be more useful and happy, than in being farmers; and while they are at work in the open fields, under the blue canopy of heaven, may they not only be reaping earthly benefits and honors, but their minds become daily more and more imbued with a sense of the goodness and majesty of the infinite Creator—"Who causeth grass to grow for the cattle, and herb for the service of man."

A BUCKEYE GIRL.

Cleveland, Jan. 29, 1845.

Remarks by the Editor:—We are pleased with the spirit of the foregoing letter, and trust it will have a good effect on the minds of our young readers. One of the greatest obstacles in the way of improvement among farmers, is, the low estimation in which their occupation is held by the would-be *fashionables*, of this country, especially in cities. It is cheering therefore, to find a lady of education expressing such sentiment as those of the above letter; and it is so *unusual* that we should have doubted as to its being the language of a lady, had it not been for the indisputable evidence which the hand writing afforded. May we not hope to hear again from the "Buckeye Girl," before long?

But perhaps some of our utilitarian readers complain that the foregoing is not sufficiently *practical* to suit their taste; so, wishing to please all classes, we ask them to pass on and read the following:

Sugar Beets for Milch Cows—Inquiries, &c.

MR. EDITOR:—I am pleased to see that the Ladies are beginning to take an interest in your very useful paper, by contributing to the support of its columns. I hope that their support may continue and be of a practical character, and that they may deal as little in speculative matters as possible. Well matured opinions, the result of sound and practical experience, will always command attention and have influence.

I read with some pleasure, in your 3d number, a communication signed Emily, on the Buckeye mode of making butter in the winter, and believe from my own observation, that her practice is a good one—the time saved in churning, and the certainty of getting butter, are both important items. I think much depends upon the management of the cows, their food, &c. Some few years ago my husband was engaged in the culture of the Sugar Beet as food for stock; the following winter we used them for our milch cows, and the result far exceeded all expectation; the quality of the butter was greatly improved, and assumed all the appearance of butter made in May; and the quantity was increased, perhaps, two-fold, and I would add that the process of churning was very little more difficult than in summer. We made some experiments with the beet as food for cows, which I may relate some other time.

I think Emily's experience deserves another trial, and am now trying it again.

As I have commenced, I feel like enquiring *at* some lady correspondents for some practical hints oh the management of poultry, (for I think good fat turkeys, chickens, ducks, &c., occupy a prominent place among the things necessary for good living) whether poultry yards might, or might not be used advantageously; if useful how should they be conducted, what kind of food is best to promote the growth and keep off disease, &c.

I hope we shall soon see your excellent paper well supplied with short articles from the Ladies on the manner of preparing our food—as how should a turkey, duck or any other fowl be prepared, &c.

HANNAH.

OAKLAND, Clark co., Feb., 1845.

A Hint to our Friends.

We have still a large supply of back numbers on hand, which ought to be in the hands of the farmers and their families. Reader, is *your neighbor* a subscriber for the Ohio Cultivator? if not, would you not be doing him real service, as well as aiding us, by pursuading him to become such?

The paper maker did us injustice in the quality of our last number. It is *right* this time, and we intend it shall continue so.

For the Ohio Cultivator.

Hams, Shoulders and Lard.

I promised to make some remarks on the articles above-mentioned.

I can give the Western people no better knowledge than they now possess as to curing Hams and Shoulders. The sugar cured hams from Ohio are equal to any hams that I have ever yet seen, and compare favorably with the best European. Heavy hams or shoulders, or those with large, coarse and long shank, will not sell as well as those of medium size. One defect I notice sometimes, and that arises from the bad method of smoking. Neither hams, shoulders or bacon should be smoked until all the moisture has been dried from the surface. There is very little improvement to be made upon the best cured Ohio hams. I had a small lot last Spring which were cured at Chillicothe, and finer hams were never put into any man's larder. I did not learn the man's name who put them up; otherwise I should have written to him for his method, and for a good supply of his hams next spring. Shoulders are not so much sought after as hams, but still, when well cured and smoked, they will be consumed. The packing season being over for this year, I have not thought it worth while to go much into the subject at this time, as another year's experience might enable me to make suggestions which would be useful.

The same remark will hold good as to lard.—I have made an effort this winter to introduce bladdered lard, and have succeeded much better than I expected. If the bladder is properly cured and bleached, and then filled with good hard leaf lard, it makes the nicest package that can be used. Great care is necessary, however, in sending to market, else the bladders are liable to be burst. They should be packed in tierces, not larger than those used for flax seed, and well filled in with oat hulls, or perhaps bran, though I have never seen bran tried.

In time for the next season, I will give the necessary directions for preparing the bladders.

When lard is put up for family consumption, it should never be mixed, especially that from southern Ohio; the leaf should be sent by itself, and so branded, otherwise it is too soft, and the whole sells for little or no better price than inferior lard. It makes little difference as to the package, whether kegs or barrels, though on many accounts barrels are preferable, especially if intended for shipment abroad. But you shall hear from me again upon the matter, especially if I am favored with any specimens.

The prospect for a good market is better than it was last year at this time. There was not as much pork made in Western New York, this fall, by full one third, as there was last year, and much of that has gone East this Winter, and been consumed fresh, so that on the opening of navigation, the market in this region will be unusually bare of hams, shoulders and lard.

I will take this occasion to say to any and all of your readers, that if I can be of any service to them in any way or manner, I shall be most happy to serve them, and the only compensation I will ask, is to be free from the postage.

Sincerely yours, T. C. PETERS.

Buffalo, Feb. 14, 1845.

An American Herd Book.

To the Breeders of Short Horn Cattle in the U. S.

In the month of May last, I proposed, through the columns of the Cultivator and American Agriculturist in New York, to publish an American Herd Book, provided a sufficient demand for a work of that kind should be made in the manner there indicated. At the time I wrote the proposition I had little confidence that it would be met with any *general* zeal, or approbation even, by the breeders of short horns throughout the country; and in this I have not been disappointed.—It is apparent that a lethargy prevades too many of our once spirited cattle breeders on the vitally important subject of preserving, in an enduring form the genealogies of their individual herds; a course, which, if persisted in, will ultimately lead not only to their destruction, but to a large pecuniary loss to themselves, and awaken, when too late, deep and lasting regrets.

But the zeal of our American breeders is not altogether lost. A considerable number of enterprizing and spirited gentlemen have manifestd strongly their desire that the work shall proceed; and with characteristic liberality proposed such a patronage as shall procure its publication.

I propose, therefore, to commence the compilation of the Herd Book as soon as sufficient material shall be transmitted to me for a commencement; and I now request all those gentlemen who wish their animals registered, to make out plain and distinct pedigrees of their stock, with all necessary references, and particulars that may be important, touching their lineage; and if foreign animals, the date of their importation, and by whom made, together with such other facts as will best illustrate their history, &c. It is to be observed that the object of this work is not to *establish* pedegrees, but to *perpetuate* them; and it may at once be remarked, that any animal whose purity of blood is not properly sustained, cannot be admitted within its pages. The English Herd Book was first published in 1822. Previous to that time, and for a few years immediately following, many valuable animals from among the best families of well descended short horns in England were imported into America, whose names and pedigrees are not to be found in its columns. Many breeders in England, not then appreciating the value of such a work, neglected to register their cattle; and these remained thus unnoticed in many instances, altogether, and in others, until the supplementary volumes were published. The descendants of those importations, preserved in their purity, and their history properly authenticated, will be admitted. But in all cases where references cannot be made directly to the English Herd Book, such facts and references as will place the lineage of the animals named beyond dispute, will be necessary to accompany the registry.

In one particular, this will differ from the English registry. That work has neither note nor comment. To all but the initated in Short-horn-lore, the pages of the Herd Book are as a sealed volume in all that relates to their origin, history, and present condition. Names of animals are often inserted without any reference whatever, apparently for no other purpose than to establish them as "Herd Book Cattle." It will be otherwise in this. Interesting facts and illustrations will accompany pedigrees as they may occur, throwing light and information, such as to place every thing relating to this noble breed of cattle in the most attractive form, and develope in the best manner their advantages to the American farmer.

In all cases where the parties are unknown to the subscriber, either personally, or by correspondence, they will please to give the name of some distinguished breeder, or citizen of their own, or a neighboring State as a reference. This is not required through any suspicion of the entire integrity of any gentleman who may offer his cattle for registry, but as a rule for the mutual protection of each one who desires a true and unimpeachable record of short horns, (as far as it goes,) in America.

As the magnitude of the work (in pages,) will not be known till the materials are all collected: the price cannot be exactly stated; but at all events it will not exceed three dollars per copy, as noted in the prospectus last May, deliverable as there stated.

All pedigrees, &c., are requested to be transmitted, (if by mail, post paid,) to me at Black Rock, N. Y., or if more convenient to the parties, to A. B. Allen, at the office of the American Agriculturist, 205 Broadway, New York City, or to Caleb N. Bement, American Hotel, Albany, New York, who will duly forward them to me. The terms for registry will be one dollar for a single animal; and fifty cents each for any larger number; to persons having 10 or more animals, with simple pedigrees, a liberal deduction will be made from this last price, according to number; the money to be enclosed with the pedigrees. Accompanying the pedigrees, the number of volumes subscribed for is also requested.

All papers to be forwarded as soon as possible; at all events, before the first of April next, as the work will be put to press to be delivered to subscribers by the first day of June ensuing.

The insertion of this notice is respectfully requested in the Agricultural papers generally, one of which to be sent to me, for which a copy of the book will be presented, and any gentlemen who feel an interest in this subject will do a favor by giving information of this proposed publication to any neighboring breeder of short horns, who may not otherwise obtain it.

LEWIS F. ALLEN.

Black Rock, N. Y. January, 1845.

EXTRACTS FROM AN ADDRESS

Delivered before the Hamilton County Agricultural Society, Sept. 20, 1844,

BY WM. H. H. TAYLOR, OF CINCINNATI, O.

Shelter for Farm Stock in winter.—In recent rambles through the county of Hamilton, I have been painfully impressed that too little attention is paid to the protection of stock from the inclemency of the weather. Not one farmer, within my knowledge, is provided with a sufficient number of sheds and barns to preserve from suffering his sheep, hogs, and other cattle, from the product of which he reaps so many pecuniary advantages, and so much solid comfort. It is an erroneous idea, that such animals are provided by nature with sufficient protection from the inclemency of the seasons. Sheep are generally thought to suffer less from cold, than any other animal; but it is a mistake. No animal is more easily affected by it, and few, if any, liable to as many diseases from the effect of exposure; and when once a flock becomes diseased, it will require more to cure them than the barn would have cost to house them in. In addition to the loss of time and money in curing the diseases, the yield will be greatly lessened both in wool and offspring. So it may be said of all the animals generally found upon a farm. Without proper care and attention, they will become a burthen instead of a source of profit. The necessary buildings for their protection and comfort may be put up at a trifling expense, when compared with the greater profit arising from housed to unhoused stock. They should not only be protected from the inclement weather, but their food should be given to them in such a way as to make it easy of digestion, and thereby improve their condition, and enable them better to withstand labor. Your oxen should receive the same nourishing food that you give to your horses, and although the same kind of food may not be necessary, yet nutritious food should be regularly given to every animal from which the farmer requires labor. And that farmer who pays proper attention to his stock of all kinds, is more than doubly paid for his outlay and trouble in the increase of healthy offspring and more saleable stock, which will always command the highest price.

Deterioration of soils by the "skinning system."—The Farmers in newly settled countries seem to forget that the fertility which gives them great crops is the accumulation of ages, and they act as though it was inexhaustible. They do not consider that land, like everything else, will wear out by bad husbandry; and that it is the duty, as well as the interest, of the husbandman to endeavor to preserve and to perpetuate its fertility.—Their system is that of exhaustion. The lamentable effects of this system are seen all along the Atlantic border, where large districts once teeming with fertility have become poor and sterile. And even in many of those States whose admission into this glorious Union is still fresh in the memories of many of us, we already hear of exhausted fertility and worn out lands, and the inhabitants of those States in countless numbers are pushing to the Far West in search of new and virgin soils, which, under a bad system of management, they may in turn feed upon and exhaust.

"The deterioration of lands by constantly cropping, without returning to them the means of fertility, is as inevitable as is the starvation of animals from whom we withhold the food necessary to their existence. The augmentation of fertility by draining, manuring, and alternating crops, is matter of as equal certainty. You possess the means,—you have abundant examples to guide you in their application, and if you will but exercise intelligence, industry, and perseverance, you will preserve fertility in your soils.

Agricultural Societies.—"Among the great variety of methods adopted to improve the interest of the farmers, there is not one calling more loudly for your support and encouragement than Agricultural Societies.

"Look for a moment at the miserable state of agriculture in England and Scotland, from the time of the union of those two countries to the close of the American war. No improvements of consequence took place, except the introduction of the drill system by Tull and the practice of Bakewell in improving sheep. But since that time to the present, the advancement of the rural art in all its various branches has been steady and rapid; and at this day, whole districts, which were, at the close of the American war, considered barren wastes, are now yielding luxuriant crops.—There are many causes to which this change might be attributed, but to none more justly than to Agricultural Societies for the improvement of the rural art. Our Society is instituted for the purpose of improving this noble *art*, and the benefits arising from its operations, if well conducted, must be manifest to all. I call then upon you, farmers of Hamilton county, to aid us. Throw aside those prejudices which you have so long entertained, and give this Society a fair opportunity to accomplish the object of its formation. You are bound by every principle of patriotism to sustain it.—Your own interests will be greatly enhanced, and the good effects of it will be felt and highly appreciated by all classes of the community.

Agricultural Papers.—"There is one other point to which I wish to direct your attention, and I am done; for I fear I have already trespassed too long upon your patience. It is, that you do not, as a body, encourage with sufficient liberality the Agricultural Papers of our country. They may not learn you to work, or inure you to it, if you are averse or unaccustomed to it; but a well conducted agricultural paper will present for your consideration facts which, if rightly understood, will enable you to work to the greatest possible advantage, thereby economizing time and labor with increased profit. They may not learn you to plough, for this you are supposed to know already; but they will point out the best ploughs, and present to your view the experience of the best practical farmers as to the depth and manner of ploughing the various crops and soils. They are the common medium through which the farmer may impart and receive instruction. In the columns of our Agricultural Journals they all meet and compare facts, ideas, and practices. It is the channel through which they are all improved, while at the same time they impart instruction to their fellow-men. The practical farmer learns through this medium that there is a great variety of soils, each more or less specially adapted to certain species, and each more or less unsuited to certain other species of vegetable productions. He learns through its geological descriptions to what class of soils his land belongs, and through its chemical essays how to analyze them. Through the same sources he is made acquainted with the chemical and other actions of the various manures, and learns what manures his particular soil requires, and how to apply them. Through this medium, he meets with all the various improvements in the implements of husbandry, with all the newly discovered modes of destroying the various predatory insects that prey upon his crops; with all the most approved remedies for diseases which beset and destroy his live stock. In short, a good agricultural paper, contributed to by practical and scientific farmers, will be of service to you in so many points of view, that I am unable to enumerate them. It is a storehouse of actual knowledge, from whose ample portals the best of farmers may always draw something new and useful; for its contents are made up of the best opinions and practices, the best results of the most careful observations and accurate experiments of all the best farmers of the world.

I will only add a remark made by one who is no less skilled in agriculture than in the science of law, that "while agricultural papers are among the cheapest periodicals of the day, no farmer of common intelligence can peruse one conducted with ordinary ability, without being actually benefitted, even in a pecuniary point of view, to an amount at least ten-fold greater than the price of his subscription."

For the Ohio Cultivator.

Bees and Bee Hives.

Mr. Bateham:—In your last No., you requested those who have been successful in managing Bees, to communicate to you information on that subject. Premising that I cannot tell of as profitable a result as your correspondent at Oberlin, permit me to say I have found the business profitable and agreeable for many years. Till within a few years I used box and gum hives of the old fashion, and had no difficulty with the moths or worms. In 1842 they commenced their depredations in good earnest, and taking advantage of my long confinement by sickness, during which time, the bees were unattended to, some six or eight colonies were entirely destroyed; and so vigorous did they carry on the assault, that in the spring of 1843 it appeared very doubtful whether any part of my stock could be preserved. Every hive was infested. Not being of a temperament to "*give it up*," as many did, I dilligently cleaned out my hive, and destroyed all the worms I could find at their bottoms, ever morning; generally finding from 5 to 10 under each hive. I had the year before bought Week's patent, and had six swarms put in his hives.—These were nearly as much infested as the others, but the bottom being swung clear of the hive, they cleaned themselves. In June a tub of whey being left near the bee yard, I discovered many moths floating on it in the morning. Taking the hint from this, pans of whey were placed near the bees, and we had the satisfaction of taking several hundreds of the depredators of a night, especially when the weather was warm; and continuing this through the season, lost but one colony, and my apiary was comparatively free from worms in the fall. I have since been informed, that this plan of destroying moths, had been successfully practised in Hancock county, by a Frenchman, previous to 1842. During this season, I set up my hives on small blocks, as I had seen recommended in some agricultural paper; and ascribe as much of my success to that, as to the trapping. I wintered in 1843-4 about 40 colonies, and have something over that number now—continued my precautions against the moths last summer, and my bees were very little injured.

I have used various kinds of hives during 2 or 3 years past, and am of opinion that a square hive, standing on small blocks, or any thing which will prevent the worms from reascending the hive, when once out of it is nearly or quite as good as hanging them up, or swinging the bottom after Weeks' plan. The plan of taking the honey by means of drawers is an undoubted improvement over the old one of destroying the bees; though the idea advanced by some, that every body may keep as many bees as they please, is as absurd as to suppose that every body can raise as many cattle as they please, regardless of the supply of pasturage.

There has been a hive introduced to our notice the past year (the name of the patentee I do not recollect) which appears to me to be an approach to perfection, in regard to bee management. It adopts the main features of Weeks' and other late improvements; and in addition, is made in two parts; so constructed as to be taken apart longitudinally, and a new half added at pleasure. On this plan, a colony about to swarm, or which is full enough to swarm, is taken apart in the middle—a new half added to each, and the result is two hives half full, in which each half of the colony immediately go to work, and all the trouble of hiving, watching and losses of swarms going off avoided. Mr. Silas Woods, Henrietta, Lorain county, can be referred to for further information on this point, being the patentee for that county. *

As I consider this article already too tedious, I will close, though the subject is by no means exhausted. Yours, &c.,

B. SUMMERS.

House of Reps., Columbus, Feb. 12, 1845.

* This we believe, is "Jones' Multiplying Hive," and is a valuable contrivance. We will give more information about it as soon as convenient.—Ed.

The Bee Moth.—(*Galleria cereana.*)

Miller, or perfect insect. Young worm with its web. Full grown worm without web.

Having directed the attention of our readers to the subject of Bees, and spoken of the injury done by the Miller or worm we have thought that a particular account of the habits and appearance of this destructive insect, would be found interesting as well as useful; we therefore exhibit the above *portraits*, and copy the following remarks from Harris' Treatise on Insects:

"In its perfect adult state it is a winged moth or miller, measuring, from the head to the tip of the closed wings, from five-eighths to three quarters of an inch in length, and its wings expand from one inch and one-tenth to one inch and four-tenths. The male is of a dusky gray color. The female is much larger and darker colored. There aretwo broods of these insects in the course of a year. Some winged moths of the first brood begin to appear towards the end of April, or early in May; those of the second brood are most abundant in August; but between these periods, and even later, others come to perfection, and consequently some of them may be found during the greater part of the summer. By day they remain quiet on the sides or in the crevices of the bee-house; but, if disturbed at this time, they open their wings a little, and spring or glide swiftly away, so that it is very difficult to seize or to hold them. In the evening they take wing, when the bees are at rest, and hover around the hive, till, having found the door, they go in and lay their eggs. Those that are prevented by the crowd, or by any other cause, from getting within the hive, lay their eggs on the outside, or on the stand, and the little worm-like caterpillars hatched therefrom easily creep into the hive through the cracks; or gnaw a passage for themselves under the edges of it. These caterpillars, at first are not thicker than a thread; they have sixteen legs. Their bodies are soft and tender, and of a yellowish white color, sprinkled with a few little brownish dots, from each of which proceeds a short hair; their heads are brown and shelly, and there are two brown spots on the top of the first ring. Weak as they are, and unprovided with any natural means of defence, destined, too, to dwell in the midst of the populous hive, surrounded by watchful and well-armed enemies, at whose expense they live, they are taught how to shield themselves against the vengeance of the bees, and pass safely unseen in every direction through the waxen cells, which they break down and destroy.

As soon as they are hatched they begin to spin, and each one makes for itself a tough silken tube; wherein it can easily turn around and move backwards and forwards at pleasure. During the day they remain concealed in their silken tubes; but

at night, when the bees cannot see them, they come partly out, and devour the wax within their reach. As they increase in size, they lengthen and enlarge their dwellings, and cover them on the outside with a coating of grains of wax mixed with their own castings, which resemble gunpowder. Protected by this coating from the stings of the bees, they work their way through the combs, gnaw them to pieces, and fill the hive with their filthy webs; till at last the discouraged bees, whose dilligence and skill are of no more use to them in contending with their unseen foes, than their superior size and powerful weapons, are compelled to abandon their perishing brood and their wasted stores, and leave the desolated hive to the sole possession of the miserable spoilers.

These caterpillars grow to the length of an inch or a little more, and come to their full size in about three weeks. They then spin their cocoons, which are strong silken pods, of an oblong oval shape, and about one inch in length, and are often clustered together in great numbers in the top of the hive. Some time afterwards, the insects in these cocoons change to chrysalids of a light brown color, rough on the back, and with an elevated dark brown line upon it from one end to the other. When this transformation happens in the autumn, the insects remain without further change till the spring, and then burst open their cocoons, and come forth with wings. Those which become chrysalids in the early part of summer are transformed to winged moths fourteen days afterwards, and immediately pair, lay their eggs, and die.

Bees suffer most from the depredations of these insects, in hot and dry summers. Strong and healthy swarms, provided with a constant supply of food near home, more often escape than small and weak ones. When the moth-worms have established themselves in a hive, their presence is made known to us by the little fragments of wax and the black grains scattered by them over the floor."

Export of Cheese from Ohio.

Some notion of the quantity of cheese made and exported from the grazing and dairy regions of the Western Reserve, may be obtained from the following statement, derived from the Annual Report of the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal Company, recently laid before the General Assembly.

There was cleared during the past season by the Pa. and Ohio Canal		
from Akron,	(of cheese,)	294,552 lbs.
" Warren,	"	3,944,404 "
" Youngstown,	"	247,107 "
Total,		4,486,063 lbs.

This amount was exported through that channel; the greater portion probably produced in the counties of Trumbull and Portage—though the counties of Ashtabula, Summit, and Columbiana, may have each contributed something to the amount.

Culture of Madder.

In accordance with our promise, and the requests of several correspondents, we shall in our next or the succeeding number, give a detailed account of the culture of Madder, as practised in this state. The following is an extract from the minutes of a recent meeting of the New York Farmers' Club:

"Gen. Tallmadge introduced to the meeting the subject of the cultivation of Madder. He considered this, with silk, exceedingly important to our farmers. Madder was once looked at simply as a red dye; but now as the basis of many colors, it is of immense importance in the calico business. It is usually supposed that the culture of madder is very complicated; this is a mistake. It requires a dry alluvial soil; our country has the best facilities in this species of soil, especially the Western prairies are excellent for this purpose; the cost of transportation is also very light. It is impossible to give the exact amount imported into this country. In 1839, Great Britain imported nearly 20 millions pounds of madder; in 1840, 27 millions; in 1841, 20 millions. The French price of madder is 17 cents per lb.; the Dutch, inferior quality, 14 cents. We may estimate that we import 8 million pounds of madder, [which, at 15 cents per lb. is worth $1,200,000.] Madder will be an extremely valuable crop. It requires a nice culture; the tops are as good as Luzerne clover for fodder."

☞ The assortment of Seeds mentioned in our last, to be for sale at our office, is not completed. They will be ready by the middle of this month, or sooner.

FROM ENGLAND.

By the Hibernia, we have Liverpool dates to Feb. 4.

The American Provision Trade.

Beef is now coming in freely, and the best parcels have met with a ready sale from the quay at our highest quotations, but such parcels as are inferior in quality, or irregularly cut, are with difficulty disposed of, even at a considerable reduction in price. The quantity now in dock and on passage being large, dealers are holding back in the expectation of being able to supply themselves on easier terms; but unless the import be much in excess of last year's there cannot be any material decline from present rates. Some of the Irish curers who packed beef to meet the early demand of the season, have been forcing off their stocks at low and unremunerating prices, being unwilling to meet the increased arrivals of American, the best brands of which are taken now in preference to their own.

Pork has also been arriving more freely, and generally of very prime quality. Its value has declined somewhat since the date of our last advices, Irish being offered at a reduction of 3s. per barrel, in consequence of the increased competition which it meets from the improved quality of the late arrivals from America. We anticipate, however, an enlarged demand in the present month, and a firm market, the prospects of this article continuing very favorable, and warranting us in confirming the opinion already expressed, that our future supplies of Pork, as well as Beef, will be principally drawn from the United States.

We are still unable to report any improvement in our corn market, either as respects prices or demand, the supply of all kinds of grain from our farmers continuing so large as to keep down prices, and exclude all competition from foreign. A few sales of United States' flour in bond for export have been made, at 17s. 6d. for sweet, and 14s. 6d. for sour. Duty has also been paid on some parcels for home consumption, but the low value and prime quality of Irish flour make our bakers quite independent of American this season. Indian corn has a moderate sale. [Wilmer & Smith.

Cheese—demand quiet, which, with very large arrivals, has caused the small stock at the end of the year to be raised at least 600 tons. After this month we anticipate a better demand. Butter—some small arrivals of American have sold, duty paid, at 78s. a 80s. per cwt. for prime; equal rates could not now be obtained. Stock of all kinds is light, and we anticipate a reaction. Grease butter would have ready sale at quotations. Lard has had a very brisk sale, both for bbls. and kegs; but the arrival of the latter having been unduly large the past week, have declined 2s a 2s per cwt.—Barrel lard, fine and second wanted. Tallow, lower, partly owing to increased arrivals from North and South America and Australia, but still more to the unusually large supplies of home tallow. At London, American beef and pork moved off steadily at the following quotations—India beef for ships' uses, 90s a 100s per tierce of 336 lbs; India mess 80s a 90s; prime mess 70s a 75s; India pork 90s a 100s per tierce of 204 lbs; prime mess pork 55s a 60s per bbl., and hams 35s a 50s per cwt. [Baring & Brothers.

American Hops.—Another result of the operation of the new tariff has been seen, the last few days in the importation of hops from the United States. The samples have been pronounced, by competent judges, as quite equal in flavor and quality to any produced in this country.

There is no intelligence of the missing ships, England and the United States.

The winter is said to have been quite severe in England, Scotland, &c.; with much snow in some parts.

MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 27.—Flour is steady at 3,63 @ 3 66, inspected. Wheat in good demand at 75 cts. Corn 33 @ 35. Oats 23 @ 25. Rye 45 @ 50. Sales of Pork, mess, 9 50; clear, 10 75 ℔ bbl. In bulk, hog round, $4 ℔ 100 lb; sides 4 45. Clover seed dull, only 3 25 ℔ bu. Timothy in good demand, 1 50 @ 2 00.

Latest Dates and Prices.

Boston,	Feb. 20	Flour,	5,12½	Mess Pork,	12,00
N. York,	" 21	"	4,94	"	10,00
Baltimore	" 23	"	4,31	"	12,00
N. Orleans,	" 16	"	4,75	"	10,75

COLUMBUS PRODUCE MARKET.

[MARKET DAYS WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.]

Corrected for the Ohio Cultivator, March 1.

GRAIN.			
Wheat, full wt., bu.	62½	a	64
" lt. qualities,	57	a	60
Indian corn,	31	a	
Oats,	23	a	
PROVISIONS.			
Flour, retail, bbl.	3,75	a	
" 100 lbs.	1,75	a	
" Buckwheat,	1,25	a	1,50
Indian meal, bu.	34	a	37½
Hominy, quart,			3
Beef, hind quarter, 100 lbs.	2,25	a	2,50
" fore quarter	1,75	a	2,00
Pork, large hogs.	3,50	a	
" small,	2,75	a	3,00
Hams, country, lb.	5½	a	6
" city cured,	6	a	7
Lard, lb., ret,	6½	a	
" in kegs or bbls.	5	a	5½
Venison.	6	a	7
Butter, best, rolls,	12½	a	15
" common,	8	a	10
" in kegs,	7	a	8
Cheese,	5	a	6½
Eggs, dozen,	7	a	8
Maple Sugar, lb	6½	a	
" Molasses, gall.	62½	a	
Honey, comb, lb.,	8	a	10
" strained,	12½	a	14
POULTRY.			
Turkeys, each,	25	a	37
Geese, "	12½	a	18
Ducks, "	8	a	10
Chickens, "	6	a	8
SUNDRIES.			
Apples, sound. grafted, bu.	62½	a	75
" common,	25	a	37½
" dried,	75	a	87½
Peaches, dried,	1,00	a	1,25
Potatoes,	34	a	37
Tallow, tried, lb.,	5½	a	
Hay, ton.	5,00	a	5,50
Wood, hard, cord,	1,25	a	1,50
Salt, bbl.,	1,62	a	1,75
SEEDS.			
Clover, bu.	2,75	a	3,00
Timothy,	1,00	a	1,25
Flax,	75	a	81
ASHES, (only in barter.)			
Pot, 100 lbs.,	2,75	a	
Pearl,	3,50	a	
Scorched salts,	2,50	a	

Wheat at Milan, Ohio.

The Milan Tribune says that the stock of wheat on hand at that place awaiting the opening of Lake navigation, is over 150,000 bushels. One day, the 11th of February, there was brought in more than 5,000 bushels, together with about 30,00 staves. It is the opinion there that the amount of wheat to come in is considerably less than that of last year. The price of wheat is now 80 cts. Flour, $3 88; pipe staves, (extra,) $18: common, $10 a 12.

BOWERY NURSERY.

FOR sale at the Bowery Nursery, one and a half miles north of Columbus, on the Sandusky road, a fine assortment of fruit trees, consisting of apples, pears, peaches, plums, prunes, cherries, apricots, nectarines, quinces, &c. Also, a great variety of roses, bulbs, ornamental trees, shrubberry, &c.

All orders enclosing the money, will meet with prompt attention.

March 1. JOHN FISHER.

JOHN A. LAZELL,

AT his POMOLOGICAL NURSERY, adjoining the City of Columbus, has for sale an extensive variety of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Greenhouse Plants, &c &c.

His collection of Apples exceeds 300 select varieties.

☞ PRICE per hundred Trees, of from three to five feet growth, $14; of from five to seven feet $16; of from seven to nine feet, $18; and for a few select Trees, from 25 to 50 cents each

Pear, Plum and Cherry Trees, of a great variety. Price from 37½ to 75 cents per Tree, according to size, &c.; and beautiful Evergreen Trees, at prices from $1 to $3, each.

☞ When Trees or Plants are to be sent a distance to require it, they will be duly labeled and carefully packed or boxed, for which a reasonable charge will be made.

Columbus, January, 1845.

LAKE ERIE NURSERY.

THIS Establishment is situated about one and a half miles west of Cleveland, on the Detroit road, and contains, for sale, TREES of all the most choice kinds of Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, &c &c; and also a large stock of Roses, Evergreens, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c, which are offered at reasonable prices. Greenhouse Plants also supplied when wanted. Orders, *post paid*, containing the money or satisfactory reference, will meet with prompt attention, and the Trees carefully packed and forwarded as directed.

ELLIOTT & CO, *Cleveland.*

Jan. 1845.

SEEDS! — SEEDS!

AT the request of a number of his friends, the subscriber has concluded to keep an assortment of choice vegetable and flower Seeds, for sale during the spring, at the office of the Ohio Cultivator. Part of the supply is already received, and more will be obtained from New York and elsewhere, about the 1st of March, when catalogues will be printed. He trusts that his experience in the business and knowledge of the principal seeds growers and dealers in the United States, will enable him to procure such articles as will give satisfaction to purchasers.

M. B. BATEHAM.

Columbus, February 17, 1845.

THE TROTTING HORSE BELLFOUNDER,

PURCHASED by Col. Augustus Brown, (near Columbus,) of Mr. Samuel Allen, of the State of New York, is now at the Farm of Henry Brown, Esq.

This Horse was bred by T. T. Kissam, Esq. of Long Island, N. Y. and may well be considered the best Horse ever brought to Ohio.—Farmers and Breeders, an opportunity is now presented you to improve your stock. Bills, giving pedigree and terms, will soon be issued. Reference, W. BARKER,

Feb 15 City Livery Stable, Columbus, Ohio.

FARM FOR SALE IN ILLINOIS.

THE subscriber offers for sale on easy terms, his Farm and 2,000 acres of land in the vicinity. The Farm consists of 280 acres of choice land, half timber, half prairie; 50 acres under fence; good frame house, frame barn and stable, &c. &c. The lands can be had at less than government price, and are part prairie and part timber.

Address ISAAC HINCKLEY, P. M. Audubon, Montgomery Co. Illinois. 4t Feb 15

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL WORKS.

THE subscribers have a large supply of works upon FARMING and GARDENING, among them are

The Farmer's Encyclopedia, 1 vol. 8vo., 1200 pages, with plates.

The Practical Farmer, Gardener and Housewife. By E. J. Hooper. 1 vol. 12mo.

McMahon's Gardener: the American Gardener's Calender; containing a complete account of all the work necessary to be done in the Kitchen Garden, Fruit Garden, Orchard, Vineyard, Nursery Garden, Green House, &c., for every month in the year. By Bernard McMahon. 1 vol. 8vo.

Downing's Treatise on Landscape Gardening. 1 vol. 8vo.

Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry. 4 parts, in 2 vols. 12mo.

Leibig's Animal Chemistry. 1 vol. paper covers.

Leibig's Agricultural Chemistry. 1 vol. paper covers.

Lindley's Theory of Horticulture. 1 vol.

The American Gardener. By Fessenden. 1 vol. 12mo.

The American Orchardist. By Kenrick. 1 vol. 12mo.

The Complete Farmer. By Fessenden. 1 vol. 12mo.

The Farmer's Treasure, containing a Practical Treatise on the value and nature of Manures, by Falkner; and a Treatise on Productive Farming, by Joseph A. Smith. 1 vol. 12mo.

The Hand Book of Plants and Fruits, with 140 illustrations, a copious Glossary, &c. By L. D. Chapin. 1 vol.

Ladies' Companion to the Flower Garden. By Mrs. Loudon. 1 vol. 12mo.

Buist on the Rose. 1 vol.

The Kitchen and Fruit Gardener. 1 vol.

Leibig's Chemical Letters. 1 vol.

The American Poulterer's Book. 1 vol.

Buel's Farmer's Instructor. 1 vol. With others too numerous to mention. For sale by

I. N. WHITING & HUNTINGDON.

Columbus, Jan. 1, 1845.